THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXIII, NO. 52.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, this case of forcible entry and false imprisonment. The citizen would be privileged in the first case to protect himself against the violence; he is

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The Freedom of the Press.

The telegraph, a very unreliable source of information, reports that Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, has ordered the arrest of all persons Convention. We do not propose to make any who were engaged in the recent suspension of the remarks upon this farce-we may better say im-New York World and Journal of Commerce. The charge against those papers was that they country. The Cincinnati Gazette, which is had published a bogus proclamation of the Presi- recognized as a "loyal" paper, makes the followdent, but no sane and honest man believes they | ing comments upon this attempt to override the had any complicity with the fraud. They were honest sentiment and wishes of its own party by imposed upon, and every circumstance attending foisting upon a convention a delegation which the affair demonstrates most conclusively that has no constituency or representation except within the lines of the army and that within a

The strange inconsistencies of the Adminis small portion of the State which the "loyal white tration and the no less singular proclamations, inhabitants could not hold for a day against the addresses and messages of the President would secession residents if our troops were withdrawn." have a wide margin for a not very credulous Yet such a State is to have a full representation person to believe that the bogus proclamation in in the Baltimore Convention not only, but we question was a genuine article. In fact such presume will be entitled to a full vote in the Pres has been the course of the Administration for idential election. Says the Gazette: the past three years that the people would be willing to credit even the genuinness of a procla | the election of fourteen delegates to represent mation acknowledging the independence of the the State of Louisiana in the Baltimore Conven-Southern Confederacy, and they would accept it upon the ground that the party in power are elections can only be held within our military prepared to adopt any policy that will perpetuate | lines, and the loyal white inhabitants could not political supremacy in its hands. In proof of hold it for a day against the Secession residents this, look at the condition of our foreign relawe do not take into the account, for they are tions. Every demand of England has been com allowed no rights. They profess to represent a plied with. And the interference of France in State where they would be hung for this repre-Mexican affairs and the establishment of a monarchy by that power over our sister Republicin direct violation of the policy of our government from the beginning-have received the sanction of this Republican administration.

We allude to these facts to illustrate the ne to us that these delegates have a mission at home cessity of vindicating and preserving the freedom of the press, to maintain individual liberty and free institutions. If the freedom of the press, Delegates ought to be able to mingle with the involving the right of discussing and criticising the measures and policy of the representatives to their necks. We suppose that Senators and of the Government for the time being is stricken down with the consent of the people, then we the same condition. And we observe that the may say that the end of free government and House has just voted mileage and salary to the popular institutions have been reached. The government of France has been regarded as a for admission. despotism, but we venture the assertion that even Louis Napoleon would not have attempted the suppression of two leading journals in Paris under circumstances similar to those attending the interesting comments on the manner in which suppression of the two papers in New York. battles are fought, and explaining why it is that We do not believe that a population as much ac- after a terrible conflict of perhaps hours duration, customed to edicts of tyranny as that of France, there should be so small a proportion of killed governed as it is by an iron rule, would have and wounded: quietly and tamely submitted to such an act of If you were never in a battle you would not arbitrary power. No crime was proven against guess there were half the number of random the proprietors of the World and Journal of shots fired that there are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire - Commerce. They published an ingenious hoax when I was sure that they did not wound even a innocently, and as soon as they were advised of single man. Such firing, besides the wasting of the fact they did all in their power to expose the ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at fraud. But the government officials, without all; on the other hand, it makes them feel that ever inquiring into the circumstances of the case, bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Betook military possession of those offices and ar- sides, if men are allowed to make these random rested the editors and proprietors. Yet the same discharges it seems to become a habit, and they officials permitted the hoar to be published to the country over telegraphic wires under government Just in that way battles are often lost, while if censorship, without rebuke, even after its agents | the company commander would only stop it and were advised that the proclamation was a fraud.

Under these circumstances we hope that Gov. SEYMOUR has ordered the arrest of the persons who were engaged in the infamous outrage of suppressing those papers. It was a blow against the rights and liberty of the citizen, which should be redressed. There must be some barrier in- it to them, boys, give it to them!" manifesting terposed against the exercise of arbitrary power. or else what the American people have been show their better judgment, that they were doing taught to believe, in fact have believed, were the more harm than good, for men become so excited inalienable rights of man-life, liberty and the under such circumstances that they would miss pursuit of happiness, and that to secure those an elephant at ten steps. You often see the rights, governments are instituted among men, least a distance of one thousand yards off, and to deriving their just powers from the consent of hear the roar of musketry and the excited comthe governed, will cease to have any force or | manders, you would think they would soon come

No necessity existed for this summary exer- shoot at a man once he is very much excited; cise of military despotism. If the fraud was shoot at him a hundred times, and miss him calculated to do any public injury, it was corrected long before any evil consequences could some execution, and when they come fire into have ensued. It is therefore without apology or them, cut his clothes, wound his neighbor, kill justification and has the appearance of being the | the second man from him and let him see it, and wanton exercise of power by weak men because | the day will be won. they had the power to exert it. And not only to vindicate popular rights, but the people owe it to their manhood to rebuke this act of despotism. In this connection we append the following comments of the New York Daily News upon the outrage, which are eminently worthy of con-

The military proceedings against The World and Journal of Commerce are no less than acts says: of sheer despotism, without even the plea of ne While on this subject I will enter my protest cessity to give the shadow of a pretext. While against the conduct of some of our officers who such things are possible, we are all the very have had command in Tennessec. A portion of slaves to every caprice, to every passing whim or these have been conducting themselves in an impulse of spleen or vindictiveness that may in- exceedingly reprehensible manner. One, a fluence those in power. Gen. Dix had no more Major General, whom I will not name, was a right to take possession of private property in this guest at the house of Judge Gant, of Cleveland. city than any other citizen; nor is the Adm inis- as good a Union and anti slavery man as lives, tration vested with authority to give him that when the conversation naturally turned upon the right. Supposing that the persecuted journals devastation of the country. were as guilty as they are innocent, the military

seizure would be no less an outrage. issue an order to your subordinates to prevent This city is not under martial law; whence, pillaging?" And he then detailed the sufferings then, comes the power to interrupt the vocation of Union men, when the General responded: of the citizen; to crowd his place of business "No, sir; no, sir; the policy is to leave the with armed soldiers; to lay violent hands upon country a desert, and then, if the rebels want it his property; to subject him to inconvenience and loss without judicial process, and at the mere dictation of Pederal officials, who, so far as the ately left the room, with tears streaming down sovereignty of this State is concerned, are no her cheeks. She had witnessed the suffering better and no higher than the humblest within around her under rebel rule, but hoped that all the city limits? If a Federal soldier should would be right when the Union armies arrived; snatch a citizen's watch from his pocket, the infraction of the law would not be greater than in | within her at the prospect.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

equally privileged in the second case. If the

proprietor of the World had armed his employes

and resisted the assault upon his property by

The time has come when our State Govern-

bility of their own protection. If our form of government has been changed from republican

ism to military despotism, let it be so stated by

proclamation, and not be gradually announced

by successive assaults upon our rights and liber-

ties. We are aware that ambitious men who

premeditate the enthrallment of a people have

found it prudent to slip on the fetters by degrees.

creeping at first towards absolutism, and taking

giant's strides as they approach their goal. But

this attempt to obtain a complete control over the

public press and to suspend the publication of

journals by mere act of volition enforced by a

detachment of soldiers, is rather too lengthy a

stride to be taken without awakening the popular

There is no safeguard to liberty when the ad-

ministration of a government can suspend a newspaper at its will. Let us vindicate the lib

erty of the press, or the country will be at the

mercy of ambition, leagued with power. If

military force can suspend two newspapers it can suspend all. To day the suspension may in

volve only individual rights; to morrow it may

involve the essence of our liberties. Let us not

overlook the first step, because the precipice is

yet far distant. The first step unchecked initiates

the rapid race, and the time soon comes when

nothing that the pen can write will save the press

rom becoming the creature of tyranny, to be

either dumb or devoted to the will that sways the

our cotemporaries to judge, by their reason or by

Rotten Boroughs-The Louisiana

Delegates.

It appears that delegates have been selected to

represent Louisiana in the Baltimore Republican

position upon even the "loyal" people of the

The last advices from New Orleans announce

tion. What will these delegates represent? A

small portion of the State, and even there the

if our troops were withdrawn. The loval blacks

sentation, if they set foot outside the protection

of the army. They represent a military election,

and yet they expect to cast fourteen votes in the

nomination of a candidate for President, as if

the same kind of a milliary election were going

How many such rotten boroughs will it take

to vitiate a nomination or an election. It seems

to convert the people of Louisiana before they

assume to represent them in the national councils.

people they act for, without fatal consequences

Representatives will soon be presenting them-

selves to Congress from this and other States in

rejected applicants from Virginia. This will be

ufficient to propagate the business of applying

How Men Act in Battle.

A letter from a soldier makes the following

there is but little danger, consequently he is more

become so excited at it that they would oftener

miss a man at ten paces than they would hit him.

tell them they were doing no good, they would

their folly, would of their own accord fire delib-

been comparatively lost.

soon become collected, and after they once knew

erately, and probably save the day after it had

Why, sir, in battle you often see the company

commanders charging around with their swords

flourishing above their heads, crying out, "Give

in themselves, and creating in others, all the ex-

citement possible. Now a second thought would

to a hand to hand fight. What is it that excites

Discouraging Union Men.

An Eastern Tennessee correspondent of the

Chicago Journal, speaking of the large propor-

tion of the people there who are well affected to

the Union, laments with bitterness the course

too often pursued toward them by thoughtless,

or coarse and brutal officers of our army. He

"Would it not be well," said the Judge, "to

a man in battle? Why, it is the danger. If you

to east the vote of the State in his election.

experience, of its value.

military power. We give the warning; it is for

resistance.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 41. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., May 14, 1864. First-The General commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army the series

REBEL NEWS.

of successes that, by the favor of God, have recently been achieved by our arms. Second-A part of the enemy's force threatening the Valley of Virginia, has been routed by General Imboden and driven back to the Poment must protect its people from these lawless doings, or the people will assume the responsitomac, with the loss of their train and a number

> Third-Another body of the enemy under General Averill, penetrated to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Dublin depot. A portion of his force has been dispersed by Generals Morgan and W. E. Jones, who are in pursuit of

Fourth-The army of Gen. Banks sustained a severe defeat in Western Louisiana by the forces of Gen. Kirby Smith, and retreated to Alexandria, losing several thousand prisoners, thirtyfive pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons Some of the most formidable gunboats that accompanied the expedition were destroyed

to save them from capture. Fifth-The expedition of Gen. Steele into Western Arkansas has ended in a complete disaster. Northern journals of the 10th inst., an nounce his surrender, with an army of 9,000 men,

Sixth-The cavalry force sent by Gen. Grant to attack Richmond has been repulsed, and retired toward the Peninsula. Every demonstra tion of the enemy south of James river has, up to this time, been successfully repelled.

Seventh-The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy losses The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you in confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country. Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they shall have died in vain. It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your na tive land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen and the admiration of man-

R. E. LEE, General.

DEATH OF MAJOR GEN. J. E B. STUART, FLOWER OF

No incident of mortality, since the fall of the great Jackson, has occasioned more painful regret than this. Major General J. E. B. Stuart, the model of Virginia cavaliers and dashing chieftain, whose name was a terror to the enemy, and familiar as a household word in two conti nents, is dead, struck down by a bullet from the dastardly foe, and the whole Confederacy mourns him. He breathed out his gallant spirit resignedly, and in the full possession of all his remarkable faculties of mind and body, at 22 minutes to 8 o'clock Thursday night, at the residence of late battles on the Rapidan, now in hospitals at Fontaine of the General's staff, Revs. Peterkin wounded. and Keppler, and a circle of sorrow-stricken com-

rades and friends. We learn from the physician in attendance upon the General, that his condition during the day was very changeable, with occasional delirium, and other unmistakable symptoms of speedy dissolution. In the moments of delirium the General's mind wandered, and, like the immortal Jackson, (whose spirit, we trust, his has joined, in the lapse of reason his faculties were busied with the details of his command. He reviewed, in broken sentences, all his glorious campaigns around McCiellan's year on the Peningula, be yond the Potomac, and upon the Rapidan, quot ing from his orders and issuing new ones to his couriers, with a last injunction to " make

About noon on Thursday, President Davis creased, and his mind again wandered to the well. battle-fields over which he had fought, then off to wife and children, and off again to the front. A telegraphic message had been sent for his wife. haste which she otherwise would have done to got vhips!"

creased, and mortification set in rapidly. Though | similar to that of Mr. Hood's cockneys; its estisuffering the greatest agony at times, the Gene- mates of its ability to secure the services of the ral was calm, and applied to the wound, with his popular drudge by the severity of the means at own hand, the ice intended to relieve the pain. its command to compel. With the whips of civil During the evening he asked Dr. Brewer how and military Administration in its hands, and long he thought he could live, and whether it with neither knowledge nor piety to restrain, it was possible for him to survive through the presents the alternative; make the distance or night. The doctor, knowing that he did not de die on the road. The question is not one of sire to be buoved by false hopes, told him frankly | ability and wholesome powers of endurance, but that death, the last enemy, was rapidly approach of whips; not how much the poor animal can do ing. The General nodded, and said, "I am re- and survive, but how much can be got out of signed, if it be God's will; but I would like to him before he dies .- [Cin. Enquirer. live to see my wife. But God's will be done.'

Several times he roused up and asked if she had

country, and my duty to my God." seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, cally exhibited and illustrated the ruling passion seven. strong in death. To one of his staff, who was a

His worldly matters closed, the eternal in terests of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to the Rev. Mr. Peterkin, of the Episcopal Church, and of which he was an exemplary

mencing, "Rock of ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee,"

isters. To the doctor he again said, "I am going diana, fast now; I am resigned; God's will be done.' Thus died General J. E. B. Stuart. His wife reached the house of death and mourning about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, one hour and a half after dissolution, and was,

eral and her arrival. signment to the grave of the remains of General lost, sir, if you knew where it was?" Stuart, were conducted yesterday afternoon in St | course not," was the Captain's reply. "Well, James' Episcopal Church, corner of Marshall sir, your copper kettle is at the bottom of the and Fifth streets, Rev. Dr. Peterkin, rector. The say. cortege reached the church about 5 o'clock, Guard being absent on duty. The church was upon one thing and some upon another. A lady without music or military escort, the Public

organ pealing a solemn funeral dirge and authem by their choic.

Among the pall hearers we noticed Brigadier General John H. Winder, General George W. Randolph, General Joseph R. Anderson, Briga dier General Lawton and Commodore Forrest. Among the congregation appeared President Davis, General Bragg, General Ransom, and other civil and military officials in Richmond. A Dayton, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of nominating one Presidential elector, and dele-

kin, assisted by other ministers, concluding with

The body was then borne forth to the hearse n waiting, decorated with black plumes, and drawn by four white horses. The organ peaked its slow, solemn music as the body was borne to the entrance, and while the cortege was forming. the congregation standing by with heads un-

covered. Several carriages in the line were occupied by the members of the deceased General's staff and

relatives. From the church the cortege moved to Holly. wood Cemetery, where the remains were depovice read by Rev. Dr. Minngerode, of St. Paul's Church, and all that was mortal of the dead fiero was shut in from the gaze of men. Dr. Brewer, the brother in-law of Gen. Stuart

has furnished us with some particulars obtained from the General's own lips, of the manner in which he came by his wound. He had turned a line of skirmishers near the Yellow Tavern, when, seeing a brigade preparing to charge on his left, Gen. Stuart and his staff dashed down the line to form troops to repel the charge. About this time the Yankees came thundering down upon the General and his small escort. Twelve shots were fired at the General at short range, the Yankees evidently recognizing his well known person. The General wheeled upon them with the natural bravery which had always, characterized him, and discharged six shots at his assailants. The last of the shots fired at him struck the General in the left side of the stomach. He did not fall, knowing he would be captured if he did, and, nerving himself in his seat, wheeled his horse's head and rode for the protection of his lines. Before he reached them his wound overcame him, and he fell, or was helped, from his saddle by one of his ever faithful troopers and carried to a place of security. Subsequently he was brought to Richmond in an ambulance. The immediate cause of death was mortification of the stomach, induced by the flow of blood from the kidneys and intestines into the

cavity of the stomach. General Stuart was about thirty-five years of age. He leaves a widow and two children. His oldest offspring, a sprightly boy, died a year ago while he was battling for his country on the Rappahannock. When telegraphed that his child was dying, he sent the reply, "I must leave my child in the hands of God; my country needs me here; I cannot come."

Thus has passed away, amid the exciting scenes of this revolution, one of the bravest and most dashing cavaliers that the "Old Dominion" has ever given birth to. Long will her sons re count the story of his achievements, and mourn his untimely departure. Like the hero of the old song-

"Of all our knights he was the flower, Compagnon de la Marjolaine; Of all our knights he was the flower,

The Stonewall brigade has suffered terribly in the battles of the present campaign, only three hundred men being left in the brigade. The 5th Virginia has but one hundred and thirty-one men left. It is supposed, however, that a number were made prisoners.

THE WOUNDED.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.

The number of wounded soldiers from the

Dr. Brewer, a relative, on Grace street, in the Lynchburg, is about three thousand five hundred. presence of Drs. Brewer, Garnett, Gibson and A large proportion of them are but slightly GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S BATTLE.

On Friday last, at six in the morning Major General Breckinridge moved from Staunton down the valley to New Market. On Sunday

following he engaged Sigel three miles above New Market, and by Sunday evening at seven o'clock had defeated and driven him beyond the Shenandoah river, six miles from New Market. having marched forty-nine miles, fought, defeated and routed the enemy, numbering from seven to ten thousand, in two days and a half. This simple statement will show our readers that celerity of movement, as well as vigor of action, did not desert our cause when Stonewall Jackson died.

GEN. A. G. JENKINS.

This gallant officer, who was reported to have visited his bedside, and spent some fifteen minutes | been mortally wounded and taken prisoner by the in the dying chamber of his favorite chieftain. enemy in the fight at Dublin, is, we are pleased The President, taking his hand, said, "General, to learn, not seriously hurt, as was at first rehow do you feel?" He replied, "Easy, and wil ported. He was shot through the left side of the ling to die, if God and my country think I have abdomen, and while seriously is not dangerously fulfilled my destiny and done my duty." As wounded. He was not captured by the enemy, evening approached the General's delirium in- but is, we learn, within our lines, and doing

A Parental Government.

One of Tom Hood's funniest conceits is an who was in the country, with the injunction to illustrated story of two London cockneys, who make all haste, as the General was dangerously apply to a livery man for a horse and chaise to wounded. Some thoughtless, but unauthorized a point some fifty miles off and back the same person, thinking probably to spare his wife pain, day. The man refuses, saying the distance is too altered the dispatch to "slightly wounded," and great to be made in the time specified. "Vy it was thus she received it, and did not make that | not?" replies one of the innocents, "Ve've both

The rate upon which our Administration cal-As evening were on the paroxysm of pain in- culates its power and fixes its policy seems to be

A BLESSED DAY.-What a blessed day is Sunday to a man who necessarily catches but To the doctor, who sat holding his wrist, and brief glimpses of home during the toiling week; counting the fleeting, weakening pulse, he re who is off in the morning while the little eyes marked, "Doctor, I suppose I am going fast are closed in slumber, nor back at night until now It will soon be over. But God's will be they are sealed by sleep! What would he know done. I hope I have fulfilled my destiny to my of the very children for whom he toils were it not for the blessed, breathing respite of Sunday? At half past 7 o'clock it was evident to the What honest workingman's child will ever forphysicians that death was setting its clammy get this day, when clean and neat, it is his seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, and told him so—asked if he had any last mes his neck, and tell him all the news which goes sages to give. The General, with a mind per- to make up this narrow, little world. "Narfectly clear and possessed, then made disposition row," did we say? We recall the word, for it of his staff and personal effects. To Mrs. Gen | widens out into the boundless ocean of eternity. eral R. E. Lee he directed that the golden spurs Sunday for the workingman's children! So be given as a dying memento of his love and es- would we have it-a day hallowed by sweet, teem of her husband. To his staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he emphati

heavy built man, he said, "You had better take A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.-One of those pecu the larger horse, he will carry you better." liar episodes that have made the present gigantic Other mementos he disposed of in a similar war teem with romance not equaled since the manner. To his young son he left his glorious day of the crusades, took place in Jeffersonville yesterday. As a regiment of soldiers was leaving that place for the front, one of the number was arrested, and the veteran was accused of being a woman. This he-she we mean-flatly contradicted, but upon being assured that her sex member, he asked him to sing the hymn com | was known she burst into tears and acknowleged all. The old story was told about him she had loved, and left home and all that was dear to share the privations of the field to follow. The he joining in with all the voice his strength would young girl, for she was not more than seventeen, permit. He then joined in prayer with the min- was sent to her home, in the northern part of In-

> The gentleman who informed us of the particulars refused to give the name of the young lady .- Louisville Democrat.

Different people attach different meanings to of course, plunged into the greatest grief by the the same word. An Irish sailor allowed the announcement that death had intervened between the announcement of the wounding of the Genthe sea; but, being a witty fellow, and knowing The funeral services preliminary to the con- addressing him: "Would you say a thing was

already crowded with citizens. The metallic made a call upon a friend who had lately been case, containing the corpse, was borne into the married, When her husband came home to dinchurch and up the center aisle to the altar, the ner she said, "I have been to see Mrs .---.

The Democracy of the Third Congresopal Church, was read by Rev. Dr. Peter- gates to the National Convention.

The Anti-Importation Movement.

We felt it to be our duty to pleasantly remonstrate, in our last week's issue, against the movement inaugurated in Washington to pledge American women not to buy any imported goods where those of American manufacture can be obtained. We thought it profitless and senseless then, and we think it so now. Within the past week a public-meeting has been held in our own city, ostensibly convened by the lady managers of the Metropolitan Fair, but managed by four clergymen and two laymen, for the purpose of inducing the fair ladies of New York to unite with those of Washington in advocating the object stated above. Far be it from us to throw ridicule on the proceedings of such an assembly. On the platform were clergymen whose reputation for all that becomes their office is a guaranty for the honesty and respectability of any move ment to which they may lend their aid; with them were two of New York's most successful and onored merchants. And on the same platform was Miss Susan B. Anthony. On the floor of the house was an assemblage of ladies, which for appearance and social position we would match with any equal number of their sex that the world could produce. And yet we think all these people were in the wrong, or, at least, all who were ready to sign this pledge which the

"We, the undersigned, during the continuance of this war of rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, for which those of home manufacture or

uction can conveniently be substituted." Nor are we disposed to provoke a smile from any person at the incongruities of the meeting. The remarks of one of the speakers upon general politics; the odd position in which the chairman was placed more than once; the sorry figure which the gentlemen cut, and the expressed wish of the ladies that they would retire; the presence of Miss Susan B. Anthony on the same platform with some of the most orthodox of our clergymen-all these, and many more occurrences which would come to the mind of one disposed to ridicule the meeting and its object, we have no desire to refer to. We have to deal with the simple fact that a large assemblage of the most prominent women of New York have thus publicly declared their purpose to buy no more foreign goods for which those of home manufacture can be substituted.

First of all, it should be borne in mind that the practice of a judicious economy and the re fraining from the purchase of foreign goods are not synonymous. In all the reports that we have read of meetings of this kind, we have observed that great stress is laid upon the virtue of economy in general, and its necessity at this peculiar juncture. Not a speech, not a letter advocating this movement has come to our notice of Webster's celebrated reply to Hayne, is be but the practice of economy is urged with praise worthy emphasis. No one shall outstrip us in lieved to be as eloquent a tribute to the Union as appealing to our countrymen and countrywomen | there is on record: to use the most rigid economy throughout this whole war, and after that, until the conditions of trade are such as they were before the war be gan Extravagance flaunts in gavest colors at every street corner; enter the house the rich and you will find it there. It accordings you to places of amusement; it sweeps by you on the public promenade; it sits beside you in the house of worship; and even goes with you to the cemetery. So it always does in national crises. But shall not its career be cut short? Is it not high time that this American people, professing by all its public acts to be a Christian people, should begin to practice economy? Aside from the cer

loaned, if not given, to the country. for a loan, while its people are rolling in riotous they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. luxury. Surely these things ought not to be. It has been to us all a copious fountain of na-But what is economy? Is it refusing to buy tional, social and personal happiness. certain articles because of the locality in which | I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond they are made? Is it the purchasing of domestic the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the manufactures at higher prices than those of for- dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed eign importation simply because the latter are the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds not made here? Plainly not. Economy, in the that unite us together shall be broken asunder proper use of the word, is the abstaining from the I have not accustomed myself to hang over the use of such articles as one can conveniently and precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my properly do without. What is economy for one short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss person is not necessarily economy for another. below; nor could I regard him as a safe coun-A lady of means may be economical in denying selor in the affairs of the government, whose herself an expensive article of clothing, while a thoughts should be mainly bent on considering poor woman may be equally not more econominot how the Union should be best preserved, but cal in refraining from the purchase of a plain how tolerable might be the condition of the peo calico gown. So economy is merely relative; ple when it shall be broken up and destroyed and to attempt to prescribe rules for it that shall While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, include persons of all grades is simply ridicu- gratifying prospects scread out before us, for us lous. It is trying to make Cinderella's slipper and our children. Beyond that I seek not to fit every foot. The thing cannot be done. We penetrate the veil. God grant that on my vision are thus explicit on this point because of the loose never may be opened what lies behind. When notions concerning this matter which seem to be my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last prevalent just now. Our desire is to have our citizens deny themselves every luxury, and devote to the Government all their spare means, glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant either directly by subscribing to national loans, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds; or

who have suffered and are suffering by the war. last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the The question then recurs, is this woman's antiimportation movement one of economy? We honored throughout the earth, still full high adthink not. No one will deny that there are cer- vanced, its arms and trophies streaming their tain articles which can be made at less cost in original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, foreign countries than in our own. Many of nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto these articles are necessities to a large portion of no such miserable interrogatory as What is all our people, and luxuries to but a few. Take a this worth? nor those other words of delusion silk dress for example; how few ladies there are and folly, Liberty first and Union afterwards; but can easily afford, and by the conditions of but everywhere, spread all over in characters of society in which they are placed, feel it necessary living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as to buy one. It lasts a long time, requires no they float over the sea and over the land, and in washing, and in the end does more service than every wind under the whole heavens, that other would the same amount of money expended in sentiment, dear to every American heart--Libthe purchase of American prints. Linen is per- erty and Union, now and forever, one and insephaps an example more pertinent to the point. srable!" No one will deny that better linen is made in England and Ireland than in this country, and that it is true economy to buy it instead of such stuff as is made here. But, it is urged, silks and finens can be manufactured here as good as those of foreign importation, if the manufacturers can appeared before U. S. Commissioner Hayne only receive the requisite encouragement. Pray, what encouragement do they want? Just as soon alleges, has been receiving fees for forming matas they can produce an article which is of equal value with that of foreign manufacture, and can license from the government. The person thus afford to sell it at the same or a less price than the name until the case shall have a hearing,) the latter with the neavy duty now imposed upon it, just so soon will they find a ready market for who keeps an intelligence office on South Clark

England to-day uses very many articles that The statement is, that she negotiates for both expense in France than in New England, and so and bridgroom when a marriage is effected. New England buys them of France Once all our calicoes came from England; now we make our own, and the people wear them because they are cheaper than those of English manufacture.

The gentleman who gave the information to the commissioner, says the lady is doing a thriving business. Matrimonial agencies are evidently better paying institutions than one would For ourselves, we anticipate the day when we imagine who is not acquainted with them. He shall outstrip the world in manufactures of all says he can bring forward two witnesses who kinds; but the time is not yet. And till that day have become united in wedlock through the comes, it will be poor economy for us to refuse agency of Mrs. Mto buy of other nations, since their goods are less costly and more valuable than ours. Is it Chicago. When this sort of speculation begins not clear, then, that economy does not necessarily consist in refraining from the purchase of imported articles? More than that, is it not, in some cases at least, extravagance to refuse to purchase them?

But the pledge, we are reminded, reads "im- agency by which hearts are to be exchanged at ported articles of luxury" Very well. Yet, fixed rates of premium and discount, she dewhy the qualification by the use of the word serves credit from the whole world for inventive "imported?" Why not say "articles of luxury," talent at least.

We should like to understand the modus open This would be much more to the point. We andi of conducting the business. It would be a would believe in this. "Imported articles of laxury"—who shall decide what they are—
Among the signers to the call for this meeting

Among the signers to the call for this meeting and the pledge adopted by it, we notice names as the direct application does, or whether one that represent hundreds of thousands of dollars. goes at it as if he were purchasing a lobster, Who shall dictate to them what are articles of If the lady succeeds well on a small scale, the luxury? And can they in turn prescribe what business might be extended, and a simple local articles their less wealthy but equally patriotic agency might in the course of a few years arneighbor shall buy? It is to be left to "the pa- rive at the dignity of a colossal "Northwestern triotic impulse of the ladies to say how far they Agency." Imagine orders from abroad : "Send shall economize, rather than trammel their con | me by next train a wife"-and by the way to sciences by any stringent pledge which they facilitate business, there ought to be some way might not be able in the fullest sense to keep," of designating them besides giving long and tesaid one of the speakers. Ab, then why the dious descriptions; by numbers, for instance, as necessity of a pleage at all? If the whole mat boots and shoes—"Send me by next train a ter resolve itself into a question of conscience wife, number eight. Enclosed find check &c. and of private judgment, whence the need of Would'nt that be grand ! Number eight would

public pledges.—[Round Table (Republican.) nial agency established in the center of civilization! The world does move.

A Mother's Thoughts.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Silent and lone, silent and lone! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone, That used to be playing about my knee, With their noisy mirth and holsterous glee? Who littered the carpets, and misplaced the chairs, And scattered their playthings all unawares; Who called for their suppers with eager shout, And while they were getting, ran in and out; Who kept all the apples and nuts from spoiling, And never saved jackets nor pants from soiling; Had ever a want and ever a will That added a care to my heart, until I sometimes sighed for the time to come When they'd all be big, and go out from home.

Silent and lone, silent and lone! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone? There's no little faces to wash to-night, No little troubles for mother to right, No little blue eyes to be sung to sleep, No little playthings to put up to keep, No little garments to be hung up on the rack, No little stories to tell, no nuts to crack, No little trundle-bed, brim full of rollick, Calling for mamma to settle the frolic, No little soft lips to press me with kisses—
(Oh' such a sad, lonely evening as this is!)
No little voices to shout with delight;
"Good night, dear mamma, good night, good night." To start a smile, or drive back a tear.

Silent and lone, silent and lone! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone? It seemeth but yesterday since they were young; Now they are all scattered the world's paths among, Out where the great rolling trade-stream is flowing.
Out where new firesides with love-lights are glowing.
Out where the graves of their life-hopes are sleeping.
Not to be comforted—weeping, still weeping;
Out where the high hills of science are blending, Up 'mid the cloud rifts, up still ascending, Seeking the sunshine that rests on the mountain, Drinking and thirsting still, still at the fountain; Out in life's thoroughfares all of them moiling, Out in the wide, wide world, striving and toiling Little ones, loving ones, playful ones, all, That went when I bade, and came at my call. Have ye deserted me? Will ye not come Back to your mother's arms-back to the home

Silent and lone, silent and lone! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone? Useless my cry is! Why do I complain: They'll be my little ones never again! Can the great oaks to the acorns return? The broad, rolling stream flow back to the byrne? The mother call childhood again to her knee, That in manhood went forth the strong and the free? Nay! nay! no true mother would ask for them back; Her work nobly done, their firm tramp on life's track Will come like an organ-note, lofty and clear, To lift up her soul and her spirits to cheer! And though the tears fall, when she's silent and lone, She'll know it is best they are scattered and gone. Silent and lone, silent and lone! Thy will, O, Father, not my will be done!

Patriotic Eloquence of Webster.

"I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our Federal Union. It is to the Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud o our country. That Union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its bening influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the tunty that a day of reverses is coming, all the Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh dead, and sprung forth with newness of life money that every patriot can spare should be proofs of its utility and blessings, and although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, The Government is at this moment begging and our population spread farther and farther,

or indirectly by ministering to the needs of those drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let that

A MARRIAGE BROKER-SPECULATING IN Young People's Hearts-Successful Matto enter a complaint against a woman, who, he rimonial alliances without obtaining a revenue

are made here, because we make them at a less cost than she can, and so long as we continue to do so, so long will she continue to buy them of us; and the only way for her to test the point is to make them herself. Silks are made with less expense in France than in North Parkers and heidstroom when a married and heidstroom when a marr

day; but when a lady attempts to establish an

the paraphernatia of public meeting and public pledges?

The fact is, the whole thing is an error from first to last, though born of most worthy motives a shade darker, and the education not so good. and patriotic impulses. Our word for it, a year Then imagine the indignation of the agentes hence the folly of it will be seen. It will die of when a wife happened to be returned, with a itself before that time. Meanwhile we shall look for a more healthy and more extended practice of economy, which will be the more beneficial ed; the marks of use about them are apt to lead because it will spring from the patriotism and the other customers into the belief that they are conscience of our noble American women, un-

STATE ITEMS.

WHOLE NO. 1,298

-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DEMO-CRATIC CONVENTION.—Pursuant to previous notice the Democracy of the Third Congressional district met in Convention at North Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, on Wednes-day, May 18, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was organized by appointing Colonel T. G. Lee, of Bartholomew county, President; and P. A. Parks, of Lawrence coun-

ty, Secretary. The President on taking the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional district of Indiana.

The several counties in the district being called, the following answered:
Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Jackson,
Lawrence, Mouroe and Switzerland—Brown not being represented.

The votes of the several counties were appor tioned as follows: Bartholomew 22, Jakson 18, Jennings 13, Jefferson 18. Lawrence 12, Monroe 13, Switzerland 11. Whole number of votes 96, necessary to a choice, 49.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress. The candidates for nomination were Hon. H. Harring ton, of Jefferson, and David L. Sheeks, of Mon

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Jackson county was adopted: Resolved, That the minority of any county shall be entitled to the privilege of casting its portion of the vote of the county they represent, as they shall see proper, except where counties

are instructed. by coun

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Mr Harrington having received a majority of all the votes cast, he was declared to be the candidate of the Democratic party of the 3d Congressional District, for Congress. On motion, the nomination was made unauf-

The following resolution was unanimously

Resolved, That the 3d Congressional District present the name of Daniel H. Long, of Jackson county, as our choice for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and we earnestly ask his nomination at the hands of a generous Democracy. The nomination of an elector for this district was postponed until the meeting of the State

On motion, the same Central Committee for the district who served last year, was re appointed. The committe are:

B. F.J ones, of Bartholomew; James H. Vawter, of Jennings: E. G. Leland, of Jefferson: Samuel W. Holmes, of Jackson; James S. Hester, of Brown; Thos. R. Cobb, of Lawrence; J. H. Jitus, of Switzerland, and S. H. Buskirk, of

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary furnish copies of the proceedings of the convention to all the Democratic papers in the district, also to the State Sentinel and New Albany Ledger, with a request that they publish them. Hon. Thomas R. Cobb then addressed the convention at some length, after which the conven-

tion adjourned sine die. T. G. LEE, President.

P. A. Parks, Secretary. - We had a visit this week from our old friend, Jacob Sommers, of Owen county, who was just returning from a National Yearly Meeting of the German Baptists, (commonly called "Donkard") held at Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana. He informs us that there were more than five hundred ministers of the Gospel present-mostly delegates from the various churches in the United States. About 25,000 or 30,000 people were present, and a most refreshing time crowned their efforts. One good old brother, a true man, who lives where the two armies are passing and repassing, and who never fails to attend the Yearly Meetings of the Church, was this time repeatedly warned by the Confederates "not to cross their lines," but he says, "I came through the mountains, where they had no lines!"-[Clay County Democrat.

-NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HUNTINGTON -Yesterday the corner stone of the new Catholic church at Huntington was laid by Bishop Luers, with appropriate religious solemnities. Sermons were delivered by Bishop Luers and Father O'Connor. A large concourse of persons, estimated at 4,000 to 5,000, attended on the occasion. A special train from this city took down 1,700 persons, including the German Benevolent So ciety, accompanied by the Union brass band and Leifela band. Large delegations also came in wagons from all the surrounding country. Ample provision was made for the multitude. Four arge tables were set out covered with the best and choicest viands, and those were filled four times, probably not less than 2,000 persons partaking of dinner. The ladies of Huntington are deserving of great praise for the manner in which the dinner was got up-and the praise is the more deserving from the fact that all classes. without distinction of church or creed, lent their aid on the occasion .- Fort Wayne Sentine!

-HABBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY .-- Our exchanges from the northern part of this State are engaged in discussing the possibilities and probalities of obtaining a good harbor at Michigan City. It is proposed to petition, or otherwise influence Congress to appropriate a quarter of a million dollars toward it; to secure, when that is exhausted, a hundred thousand or more from the State, and to raise the residue of the estimated amounthalf a million dollars-by individual contribu-

The lack of a harbor has been a great detriment to the growth and prosperity of Indiana. Our commerce has contributed to the enrichment of neighboring States, adding what properly belonged to ourselves to their population and revenues; and we hope that advantage may be taken of the present flush, high-pressure, greenback

times, to get rid of this serious privation. Notwithstanding occasional twinges of oldfashioned Democratic prejudice against a system of internal improvements by the General Government, we cannot help contrasting, in imagination, the present condition of our country with what it would have been if the thousands of millions that have been and must yet be ext to lay waste one-half of our territory had been appropriated to the productive enterprises of peace. The money, brain and muscle that have been wasted in this cruel, needless war, would have sufficed to make every river in the country navigable for side-wheel steamers, to build half a dozen railroads to the Pacific coast, and a tithe of the uncomputed incidental expenses of the war would have furnished at least one school house in every township, for the benefit of a prosperous and rapidly increasing population The saddest objects of human contemplation are the "might have beens."- [Lafayette Argus.

How Ton Lost His Sheep .- An old farmer in Tennessee sent his son Tom to Memp with a flock of sheep to sell. Tom sold the sheep and got the money, but falling in com-pany with some "sports," who had the presence of mind to hold better hands than he did, he was "cleaned out." Tom went home, but avoided the old man. He told his mother, however, what had befallen him, and she took the news, as gently as she could, to the master of the manor and of the sheep pasture. The old man raved, and Tom very judiciously continued to keep out of his way. One day the farmer had a friend to dinner, and some spiritous potations being introduced, they became quite merry. This was Tom's opportunity. He rushed into the room, holding four "kings" in his hand, and exclaimed: "Father, would you bet anything on such a hand as that?" "Bet, guess I would. I'd bet every cent I had." "Well, said Tom, with a sigh, "that's what became of the sheep. The other feller had four aces !" The old man was speechless.

"Dont you believe the Lord is on our side ?" said a strong rebel to a not over confidential friend, the other day. "Well, y-c-c-s," he responded, "y-c-c-s, but He's acting mighty strange about it, mighty strange!"

"I'll commit you; you're a nuisance!" said said Mr. Justice to a noisy fellow in court. "You can't sir; you say I'm a nuisance, and nobody has a right to 'commit' a nuisance—so I defy you!"